BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The [illegible] terms of subscription to the [illegible]:

Daily paper, 1 month........$3 00
" 3 months........[illegible]
" 6 months........15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months........3 00
" 6 months........5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we [illegible] BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864. NO. 151.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

[illegible], May [illegible].—[illegible] arrived at City Point, bringing Northern papers to the 2d.

A telegram from the mouth of Red River on the 24th says that Banks had fallen back to Alexandria without fighting.

Steele is reported at Camden, Ark., in a strongly fortified position.

Gold, on the 2d, 17[illegible].

European advices to the [illegible] received. The Prussians on the 18th assaulted and captured the Danish works at Duppell. Losses heavy on both sides. The Danes retreated to the Island of Alsen.

The Conference in regard to the Dano-German war was to meet on the 20th.

Maximilian was at Rome on the 19th, from whence he would embark for Mexico.

It is reported that Garibaldi would leave England immediately at the instance of the Government.

Cotton had advanced a quarter of a penny. Breadstuffs dull.

The English Government retains possession of the gunboat *Alexandra*, but was ready to deliver her to the owners on application.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says it is quite certain that the Viceroy of Egypt gave Laird an order for the construction of the Mersey rams.

The steamer [illegible], from Hamburg for New York, was captured on the 17th by a Danish frigate. The London *Times* attributes the rally of the Confederate loan and the reaction of the Paris Bourse to the action of the House of Representatives on the Mexican question.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., May 4.—Our scouts went into Culpepper C. H. this morning, capturing about a dozen stragglers. These scouts report the country about Culpepper C. H. covered with the debris of the enemy's camp, including clothing and blankets. The enemy are reported still to hold out to Brandy Station, in Culpepper county.

The enemy's infantry and artillery all crossed the lower fords last night, and are spread this morning from [illegible] to Parker's store, in a point about twenty miles [illegible]. It is reported they are moving out from Chancellorsville towards the central Railway.

Some slight skirmishing has been going on about twenty miles below, near Parker's store, this morning.

Grant's force is variously estimated at between one hundred and one hundred and eighty thousand men. The first figures are most probably correct, from the fact that Grant only took four days rations on leaving Culpepper. It is not improbable that he will decline acting offensively, and will fall back to the heights of Fredericksburg.

No cannonading heard here up to 1 o'clock to-day.

From the Southwest.

DEMOPOLIS, May 5.—A special dispatch from Meridian, dated Tangipahoa, 4th, says advices from Olive Branch, just received, report that after eight hours' desperate fighting our forces repulsed and drove the enemy across Thompson's Creek. The enemy numbered fifteen hundred. Our forces eight hundred. Reinforcements are being rapidly sent forward to Col. Powers.

Another dispatch from Summit, dated 4th, says that Col. Jno. S. Scott, commanding six hundred cavalry, engaged five thousand Yankees from Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, under Gen. Andrews. After several hours' fighting, in which Col. Powers, Maj. Ogden and Lieut. Powers behaved with distinguished gallantry, he repulsed them with heavy loss, including Col. [illegible], of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry killed, and a large number wounded. Our loss five wounded. The fight took place at Olive Branch Creek. The enemy are in full retreat towards Baton Rouge and Maj. Fred. Ogden, commanding Wingfield's cavalry, pursuing.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 5.—Information has been received at the War Department reporting that four monitors, five gunboats, including two iron clads and fifty transports are in James River this morning coming up.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

RICHMOND, May 6.—The flag of truce boat brought fifty officers and three hundred and twenty-five privates for exchange.

Chase has not resigned. He has been induced to remain at his post for the present.

The *Tribune's* correspondent mentions a rumor that Banks will be superceded by Augur.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, May 5.—Nothing of importance transpired in either branch of Congress to-day. The Senate was chiefly occupied in debating the passport system. The bill securing special passports for members of Congress was passed.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months........$15.00
" " Three months........8.00
" One month........3.00
Weekly paper, three months........3.00
" six months........5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly, for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

Field Officers, Brigades, Divisions and Corps of North Carolina Regiments.

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2	W R Cox,	W S Stallings,	D W Hurtt,
3	S D Thruston,	W M Parsley,	W T Ennett,
4	Bryan Grimes,	J H Wood,	E A Osborne,
5	T M Garrett,	J W Lea,	W J Hill,
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	
7	E G Haywood,	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,
8	J M Whitson,	J R Murchison,	R A Barrier,
9	W H Cheek,	R Barringer,	W H H Cowles,
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	J T Sparrow, J Jas Reilly,
11	Col Leventhorpe,	W J Martin,	F W Bird,
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	G W Hammond,
16	W A Stowe,		
17	W F Martin,	J C Lamb,	T H Sharpe,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	W G Robinson,	W R Roberts,
20	T F Toon,		J S Brooks,
21		W S Rankin,	W J Pfohl,
22	T S Galloway,		
23			C C Blacknall,
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	S C Bryson,	W S Grady,
26	J R Lane,	J T Jones,	J T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr.,	G F Whitfield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,	W H A Speer,	S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	Z J Proffitt,	
30	F M Parker,		J C Holmes,
31	J V Jordan,	C W Knight,	J A D McKay,
32	E C Brabble,	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,
33	C M Avery,	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordon,	F L Twitty,
35	J G Jones,	J T Johnston,	S B Taylor,
36	Wm Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37	W M Barbour,	W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	W J Hoke,	John Ashford,	G W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,	Geo Tait,	W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	A M Waddell,	R Moore,
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,	W G Lewis,	W J Boggan,
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	S H Boyd,	J R Winston,	T McG Smith,
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McNeill,
47	G H Faribault,		A D Crudup,
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	W H Jones,
49	L M McAfee,	J A Fleming,	J F Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52		M A Parks,	
53	W A Owens,	J T Morehead,	J J Iredell,
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	J A Rogers,
55	J K Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57	A C Godwin,	H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Dula,
59	D B Ferebee,	Ed Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy,	J T Weaver,	J T Huff,
61	J D Radcliffe,	W S Devane,	H Harding,
62		G W Clayton,	
63			
64	L M Allen,	W N Garrett,	T T Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spann,
66	A D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowley,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander McRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj J C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion, and is commanded by Col W H Thomas.

The 1st and 3d Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 40th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN RALEIGH

The Conservatives of the Raleigh Districts, No 1 and 2, are requested to meet in the Court House on Friday evening, May 6th, at 7 o'clock, to consider the state of the country and take proceedings with reference to the Mass Meeting to be held on Monday of May Court. A full attendance of all true Conservatives is earnestly desired.

May 3-td

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR PERSONS DESIRING to engage in the manufacture of Pea Nut Oil, the undersigned are prepared to build at short notice a Hydraulic Press and fixtures of the most approved pattern in exchange for Oil. Address

DABNEY & SOMERS,
Lynchburg, Va.
May 3-d25t

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MAY FIRST, THE PRICE OF GAS will be $35 per thousand feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Lessees.
April 29-1w*

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at

April 21-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, May [illegible]

APPLES—Green	[illegible]
" Dried	[illegible]
BACON—Hog round	[illegible]
BEEF	[illegible]
BEESWAX	[illegible]
BEANS	[illegible]
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	[illegible]
" Wax—By the box	[illegible]
" Adamantine	[illegible]
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	[illegible]
CHICKENS	[illegible]
COFFEE	$[illegible]
DUCKS	[illegible]
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$8@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	[illegible]
GEESE	[illegible]
HIDES—Dry	$4
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$16
MEAL	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$3 50
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$30
" White Table	$35
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$30
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

May 3, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on beef at $3 50 to $4 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $4 00 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $4 50 to $5 00 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $10 to $12 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $310 to $320 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $15 to $16 50, and Upper, $16 50 to 17 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 00 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $6 to $8.

POTATOES—Sweet, $25 to $30, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 00 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $25 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $8 00 to $10 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$6 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, May 3.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$3 50
BUTTER	$8 @ 10
CORN	$30
COTTON	$2 00
COTTON YARNS	$30@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$275@300
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$4 50
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$4@5 00
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$4 00

Daily Prayer Meeting.—THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.—A Prayer Meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in this city, daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M. All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung. May 6-tf

We, a portion of the citizens of Davidson county, suggest the name of WM. B. HAMPTON as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the next two years.

May 6-3t* MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Capt. T. W. RITTER, as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the county of Moore. Captain Ritter is a Conservative "after the straitest sect."

May 6-d3tw2t*

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Conservative Meeting.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at James Lynn's on Saturday the 7th of May, at which the presence of all *true Conservatives* of that section of the County is earnest requested. The object of the meeting is to consider the state of the country and to advise as to the propriety of recommending suitable gentlemen to the Mass Meeting to be held at May Court, in Raleigh, to nominate candidates to represent the Conservative party of the county in the Legislature.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent gentlemen of the county MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

April 21-d&twtd.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within two miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In healthfulness of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,2[illegible] acres of land, [illegible] of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new [illegible] on locust posts. 3,000 bushels of corn were gathered from 30 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 810 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity 2,000 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &c., or will sell separately.

April 26-d&wtf

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO MEET in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday the 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired for important business.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons, for St. Johns College, are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
May 3-d2twtd Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte Bulletin, copy till date and send bill to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
April 30-1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh, N. C. April 25, 1864.

TO SUPPLY THE HOSPITALS AT THIS POST with fuel for the ensuing winter, I will contract for 4,000 Cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase STANDING, convenient to this Post, or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PIERCE,
April 29-12t Captain & Post Q. M.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN ALAMANCE county, at Graham, two Negro Boys to wit: ELBERT, he is about 20 years old and says he belongs to Col. Bird Knight, of Brunswick county Va., the boy is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high very black, the other boy says his name is ALFRED, says he belongs to Dr. Mayweathers of Tennessee, and was sent with Wm. Mayweathers to Capt. Bartletts co. C, 13th Tennessee Regiment, Shaw's Brigade. ALFRED is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion and quick spoken, and says he was decoyed off by some deserters near Newbern N. C.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dewlt with according to law.

J. M. BOYD,
Jailor for Alamance county, Graham, N. C.
April 25-d15tw2t

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C.

Feb. 13-tf.

[illegible]

The following are the terms for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS: one square of eight lines, or less.

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	[illegible]	One month	72 00
Five days	1[illegible]	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares are charged at the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and E. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. A. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. [illegible] Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

[illegible]

We have already alluded to a Destructive meeting recently held in [illegible] by W. W. Avery and other Destructives, to endorse Gov. Vance. A gentleman writing from Burke says:

"I was there, but [illegible] priced of the Destructive [illegible]. It was a day appointed to [illegible] made liable under the late act and the Destructive leaders seized upon the opportunity to villify and abuse Holden, knowing that they could not get the people to go to listen to them, so they made use of the opportunity when they had it. But the sentiments expressed by these Destructive leaders of the county are not the sentiments of the people and they will find it out in August, for at least three-fourths of the people in this part of the county are for Holden; though they gave Vance a large majority in 1862, they are now quite as much opposed to him and the course he has of late pursued. They will support no man that is supported by such presses as the *Confederate*, *State Journal*, *Observer*, &c.; for a man is known by the company he keeps."

A citizen of Mecklenburg, ordering a number of copies of Stephens' speech, says:

"W. W. Holden has many friends in Mecklenburg."

A subscriber writing us from Carthage, Moore county, says:

"Gov. Vance will address the people of this county on the 7th instant. He will make votes for Holden as he has in his former speeches."

A gentleman in [illegible] county, ordering the *Progress*, says:

"Your paper meets my hearty approval in the course it has taken in defending the rights of the people and in taking steps to [illegible] about an honorable peace, for it does not appear to me that this war can stop by fighting alone, soon. So go on in the course you are pursuing, for the people are with you in sentiment down here, and four fifths of them are for Mr. Holden. They have fallen out with Gov. Vance in the course he has taken. We go ahead for Mr. Holden and I think he will be elected by a large majority in August."

Extract from a letter from Fort Holmes, near

WILMINGTON, May 1, 1864.

"The officers are generally for Vance—the soldiers for Holden. If we vote in this regiment as we speak of doing, we will give Holden 800 or 1,000 votes."

Such are the encouraging assurances that reach us from every section of the State, and the more Governor Vance canvasses the more the people won't vote for him. We consider Holden's election certain.

Extract from a letter from an officer, dated

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., April 25, 1864.

"I think Vance will get the majority in the company but Holden will get a good many votes. The lower class will go for Holden."

The above is an extract from a letter written by an *officer*. He speaks contemptuously of those soldiers who will vote for Holden as the "*lower class*." We do not believe that many of the officers think or talk in this way, but some of them who have more buttons than brains, not only speak of soldiers as "the lower class," but treat them as such. The soldiers who are for Holden—and "their name is legion"—are just as brave, just as patriotic, and just as good in every respect as those who are opposed to him.

Extract from a letter dated

FORT FISHER, April 30, 1864.

"I am confident, unless there is a great change, Mr. Holden will get two thirds of the soldier's votes in this part of Dixie. We all went for Gov. Vance two years ago, except the officers who were then and always will be Destructives. I was at home recently on furlough, and I found all the Conservatives for Holden and the Destructives for Vance. I see the latter has declared himself with Stephens and Brown. Too late. His acts for the last twelve months are all the other way. He does not tell the citizens and soldiers in his speeches how he treated the old 46th regiment. After promising them faithfully that they should organize by an election of their own officers, and after issuing his order accordingly, he was influenced by Gen. Whiting to rescind the order so he could have one of his own selection appointed Colonel."

Charleston.

The Yankees keep pegging away at Charleston, but we suppose all serious idea of taking the city has been abandoned. The *Mercury* of last Monday says:

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues with spirit. From Friday morning until dark on Saturday, three hundred and ninety-five mortar shells were thrown at the fort from the enemy's batteries. This severe fire was likewise kept up on Sunday, but no dispatch from Col. Elliott had reached headquarters up to the hour at which we closed our report.

Twelve shells were thrown at the city on Saturday and ten on Sunday.

Several more vessels, heavily laden, passed the bar on Saturday, going southward. It is not unlikely that these may be a portion of the reinforcements for Farragut, some account of which will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

The Speech of Mr. Stephens

Is now ready and may be had at our counting room. Only 5,000 copies were printed and those who do not send their orders soon will be disappointed, for the edition will soon be exhausted.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING.—Rev. B. Craven, the pastor of the M. E. Church, in this city, gives notice that a Daily Prayer Meeting will be held at his Church and invites all christians and the public to attend. The exercises will commence at 5 o'clock each afternoon.

For the Progress.]

[illegible], May 2[illegible], 1864.

Mr. Editor:—As the time is drawing near when [illegible] and being in favor of doing all in my power to promote the Conservative cause and elect true men to represent them in our next Legislature, I respectfully solicit a small space in your valuable and able paper in maintaining and defending the rights and liberties of our noble [illegible] the people, I am now attempting to represent [illegible] county, and it is the people of this county that [illegible] through your paper. This noble old county has been [illegible] her best and most worthy [illegible] with [illegible]. This, Mr. Editor, [illegible] and [illegible] county. [illegible] proud to claim her as their mother.

Mr. Editor, I will venture to say that Rutherford county, has been as true and will remain as true to the country as any county in the good Old North State. She has sent as many soldiers to the army to fight for independence as any county according to her population, and [illegible] to the interests and necessities of her soldiers' wives as well as she could. She has appointed agents and committees to provide for them and see they need nothing.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would respectfully call attention to her [illegible] of being *disobedient children and unworthy of a mother's praise.*— The people of this county are for peace and are determined to cast their vote for no man who does not openly come himself for peace. They intend to do all in their power to secure an honorable and lasting peace, while on the other hand they are in favor of showing the enemy a bold front and drive them to a negotiation if we cannot get it otherwise. They are in favor of a cessation of hostilities, and do not believe that this can be secured without negotiation.

And, Mr. Editor, the only way we will ever get a negotiation, in any way, is to throw every secessionist and fence man out of office on the first Thursday in next August, and place none in office but tried and open Conservatives, who will pledge *themselves* and their *honor* to do all in their power to secure an *honorable and lasting peace.*

The people of Rutherford county unanimously adopt the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' speech as their platform, and it is the platform that every true Conservative will adopt, and believe it to be the greatest speech of the age, delivered by one of the truest statesmen and greatest defenders of personal liberty. They heartily approve of the course taken by him and Gov. Brown of Georgia, and would rejoice to see it adopted by every State in the Confederacy.

As to our *Gubernatorial* election, I will say nothing, believing that the views of the people I am trying to discuss were truly and plainly represented in a late communication in your paper, signed "Simon." They are utterly opposed to and indignant at the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and earnestly request their representatives to Congress to do all in their power to secure a repeal of the act suspending this writ, believing it to be one of the most dangerous steps ever taken by a *civilized* people towards wresting from them their greatest security to personal liberty, and placing the *iron heel of despotism* upon them. Our Forefathers *fought, bled* and died for *liberty* and the freedom of the people, and I respectfully ask, *shall we now destroy these rights without respect to them? God forbid!*

Mr. Editor, permit me only in conclusion, to suggest the following names to the people of Old Rutherford, as their best and most reliable choice to represent them in the next General Assembly of North Carolina; that they will approve of these gentlemen I have no doubt whatever. To represent Rutherford, Cleveland and Polk in the Senate, I would propose the name of Col. C. L. Harris, of Rutherford, the present Senator. You know him to be a true Conservative and one who is willing and ever anxious to do all in his power to restore to us all, once more, the blessings of *peace*. For the Commons, to represent Rutheford and Polk, I would respectfully suggest the names of J. B. Carpenter, Esq., of Rutherford, the present member, and Martin Hamilton, Esq., of Polk. These gentlemen are all Conservatives "after the straitest sect" and to my belief the most reliable representatives we could choose at the present time.

My advice is, in conclusion, beware of *party seekers* and *fence* men, and go to the polls in August and support none but openly avowed Conservatives. With my best respects and kindest wishes for your success, Mr. Editor, I will close.

WILKINS.

THE LADIES OF THE TREASURY NOTE BUREAU.—If we had not heard of the exodus from Richmond our observation last week would have apprised us that we had an unusual advent among us. We saw in our streets venerable gentlemen and ladies, of commanding presence, bearing the unmistakable evidence of days of refinement and wealth; and with thoughts from [illegible]—*Columbia Guardian.*

We are glad to see it stated that the venerable Judge Ruffin is recovering from the serious illness which has for some time past prostrated him.

[illegible] FOR THE [illegible] CONGRESS.

We [illegible] the following from the [illegible] too often [illegible] of this war, proved fruitful of disaster. It has been so alike at the North and at the South. The temperament of both peoples is so sanguine that extraordinary success invariably [illegible] all our vanguards [illegible] effort vanishes into nothing. This whole campaign has been, with [illegible], an alternation of extravagant [illegible] and extreme despondency.

The South is now in one of those moods of [illegible] and confidence which have [illegible] proved so replete with the seeds of calamity and humiliation. No effort should be spared by the organs of public opinion to prevent the recurrence of the misfortunes which result from a relaxation of the measures [illegible] necessary to the perpetuation of [illegible].

The South is really menaced by one [illegible] danger only; and that is the failure of adequate subsistence. While superfluous abundance exists in many considerable districts of the Confederacy, it cannot be denied that in those in which there is much the heaviest consumption of food, including Virginia, a most serious scarcity prevails. This scarcity is not only felt in the cities, towns and villages, but throughout the interior country. There are many farmers in Western Virginia who could spare largely from their hoarded stores for the general want. But it is a fact notorious, which it were idle to deny, that a considerable proportion of the producing population of Virginia are stinted for the necessaries of life. As long as two months ago the county of Charlotte, in a region unoccupied by any army, took measures to obtain a supply of grain for the consumption of its inhabitants from the far South; and if this be the case on the Southside, imagine what it must be in regions suffering from the presence of armies; where, first, producers voluntarily sold to government what they could spare; where, second, a tenth of what was left has been impressed by foraging parties sent out from the armies, and where, third, much of the residue has disappeared under the pillaging and robberies of straggling soldiers, over whom no discipline seems to be exerted.

It will devolve upon Congress at its approaching session to adopt some measure of radical reform in the commissariat of the army, or it will be vain to expect more than half crops in Virginia at least, as long as the present system of supply is continued in practice. Reason and reflection will teach any mind that systematic impressments must speedily dry up the resources of any country. Impressments are never justifiable except in [illegible] emergencies. And after the emergencies cease great care should be taken to repair the injury inflicted. No private individual; no class of private individuals can afford to be robbed, systematically, whenever persons who are strangers to them may decide a necessity for doing so to exist, and are clothed with power, not only to take, but to pay what prices they please. When a man can claim no right of property in his crops after producing them, it requires but one or two years of experiment to teach any government that he will cease to produce what he cannot call his own after creating it by his toil. He will seek for some other employment to obtain relief from the annoyance and humiliation to which he is subjected, rather than pursue one in which he is made the subject of systematic outrage; contenting himself, if producing at all with producing merely the necessaries of life. It is in vain to rely upon the patriotism of the citizen in this case; for, though his public spirit may be proof against the loss of two or three crops by public robbery, it seldom holds out much longer. The surest means of destroying the production of any country, is by taking away the right of property in their crops from its cultivators *en masse*.

In considering questions of this sort, it is perfectly idle to deal with them from any elevated stand-point of sublimated patriotism. It is a principle of human action which neither patriotism nor any other refined sentiment can alter, that if the right of property is taken away, the incentive to the production of that property must cease very soon, and the production along with it. It is time thrown away to discuss what good patriots ought not to do. All patriots are men, if all men are not patriots. Being men, the best patriots in this Confederacy of patriots will relax in their creation of productions, and finally cease it altogether, when the right of property in them is taken away.

It was a sad hour for the Confederacy when its Government conceived the imbecile thought of systematic impressments; and it was the heaviest blow ever inflicted upon the Confederate cause when Congress, intending to regulate and restrain, really legalized and perpetuated the system by an act, which might have been entitled, "An act to divest the producers of crops of their right of property in the same."

To tax by a per centage, to take a tenth for the public use, is as legitimate as it is necessary; for it does not destroy the sense of property; but to enact a law divesting the right of property in crops, by allowing strangers, in the garb of soldiers, to enter a citizen's premises and take his property at prices virtually fixed by themselves (for the whole process is so revolting to the citizen that he scorns to stickle for the observance of the regulations prescribed by a law which he spurns and spits upon)—to enact such legislation is virtually to enter up a decree of prohibition against agricultural production.

If these terms of criticism against this law are severe, (they are employed most reluctantly,) it is because the case is most serious and urgent. If impressments be continued as a legalized system, the only serious danger which threatens the Confederacy will be intensified beyond measure. The system must necessarily produce an alarming scarcity of supplies if administered as fairly as violent wrong is capable of being administered; but imagine what must be its effect under the abuses inseparable from and daily practiced under it. To enumerate instances of these abuses, to recite only a few of the wrongs and insults which good citizens suffer from the system, would be as ungracious as revolting.

The present scarcity of supplies proclaims the impolicy of impressments. If continued another year or two [illegible] through the [illegible], our [illegible] everywhere will be depopulated, and every month, in Virginia at least, [illegible] that [illegible] production [illegible] dustry [illegible] by systematic robbery. [illegible] of the Confederate cause depends more immediately upon prompt legislation on this subject than on any other whatever.

The War in Virginia.

The latest advices report the Yankee army as in motion, and [illegible] following special dispatch [illegible]:

FREDERICKSBURG, May 2.—Burnside's whole corps, occupying the right [illegible], has passed to the front, crossing the river at Rappahannock station yesterday. The negro brigade of his command has been placed on guard over the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Manassas Junction to Alexandria, relieving the white troops who have hitherto performed that duty. [illegible] white troops have also gone to the front. The Yankees are swiftly perfecting the preparations of battle, and the struggle cannot be deferred many days.

Their [illegible] made reconnoissance to Falmouth last [illegible] the night preceding, and their videttes on the Stafford hills were distant spectators of the tournament which came off here on yesterday.

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, May 3.—From Northern papers of the 30th, and other and higher authority, I learn the cause of the delay in the movement of the army of the Potomac. It has transpired that when Gen. Grant assumed command of the United States armies, he represented to the President that, in view of the magnitude of the trust confided to him, he felt it incumbent upon him to fortify himself by all the means in his power, and in particular he needed the moral support which the employment of Generals McClellan and Fremont, representing two great phases of public opinion, would give; he therefore, desired permission to assign them to duty. This was refused on a trifling pretext, as respects Fremont, but peremptory as to Gen. McClellan. Gen. Grant then proceeded to re-organize the armies on another basis. He thought it best to bring several Western Generals to the East, and displace many who had served under McClellan. This has not worked satisfactorily, and General Grant is understood to have admitted, while satisfied with the number and material of his army, he is uneasy respecting the morale. He returned to Washington on Monday, therefore, with a peremptory demand for the services of Gen. McClellan in the forthcoming campaign, and refuses to move the army until his demands are complied with. He is also very urgent that Gen. Fremont be assigned to duty. These facts are admitted by Lincoln's adherents.

The Pennsylvania troops in the army of the Potomac, whose terms expire in May, have formally notified the Washington Government that they will not obey the orders recently issued, remanding them to service till the 1st July. The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a joint resolution urging Lincoln to their discharge.

The reserve troops from the Northwestern States are pouring forward to the reinforcement of the armies in Virginia.

My information shows clearly and unquestionably that neither the Potomac or Peninsula armies will move without further and larger accessions. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that battle is not immediately imminent. Grant was in Washington on Saturday.

From the Chronicle & Sentinel.]

KEEP THE REVOLUTION ON THE TRACK.

This is the forcible figure which the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, in his speech before the Legislature, employs when answering the suggestion that to dissent from any of the measures of Congress or of the Administration might inaugurate a counter revolution. Mr. Stephens repudiates the idea that he, or any of those who concur with him, are in favor of creating divisions in the country which may discourage the people, act unfavorably on our forces in the field, or in any way militate against the grand object which is sought—the complete independence of the Confederate States. Wise statesman as he is, however, he knows that a time of revolution is a time of danger. He has learned from history that unless they are cautious and vigilant, people may lose, after all the expenditure of their money and their blood, the very prize for which they are contending—may even find themselves in a condition more deplorable than were their circumstances before the first blow was struck. Hence he would have the revolutionary car watched with a jealous eye. Whenever there is any danger of running into despotism, he would whistle "down brakes" and so sound the alarm. When the speed is too rapid for some trestle-work or bridge—when the train threatens to drag after it the material which may be indispensable to the support of the war, he would advise a more moderate consumption of the energies of the country—one which may consist with an indefinite prosecution of the struggle.

But where is the "track" to be found? Who shall define its locality—the precise territory through which it is laid? This question is also answered in the able speech referred to. It is the Constitution of the Confederate States. There is danger in any departure from this directory. When encroachments begin, if they are tolerated, this will encourage other infringements; these will lead to yet other violations, and the result will be the utter ignoring, if not of the letter, certainly of the whole spirit of the instrument. Our safety and our success in this revolution depend upon our observance of the terms under which we have become associated. The old Union was destroyed because the Constitution was not faithfully regarded. The document as it was formed in 1787, and subsequently amended, was good enough; it gave us all we wanted. As evidence of this the Montgomery articles are with but few modifications and additions the reproduction of what was formed in Philadelphia. But the trouble was that the Constitution was not authoritative when the Abolitionists got into power. In the face of the fact that the country had existed for three-fourths of a century, and in opposition to the unquestionable guarantees of the Constitution, the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" was announced, and the position boldly taken that "the United States could not continue to exist half slave and half free." Who doubts that we would to-day have been as we were twenty years ago had those who are now seeking our subjugation been true to their Constitutional stipulation?

Let us avoid the errors of the past. If the Constitution is wrong, or what amounts to the same thing, if the people judge that it is too liberal, let it be amended; but whilst it continues in force let it be cherished with that sacred regard to which it is entitled as the bond under which a great people are associated.

In answer to the suggestion that any dissent from the recommendations of the Executive and the action of Congress would operate unfavorably upon the minds of our soldiers, Mr. Stephens truly says "that they will enter the fight with renewed vigor, from the assurance that their toil and sacrifice and blood will not be in vain, but that when the strife is over and independence is acknowledged, it will not be a bare name, a shadow and a mockery, but that with it they, and their children after them, shall enjoy that liberty for which they now peril all." This is sound logic. Men who departed from one government because of the oppression which it imposed upon them, will surely not feel much encouragement to fight for another unless they can have a reasonable certainty [illegible] dered upon [illegible] threatens [illegible] and distrust.

THE STATES AND "THE AGENCY."

There is a passage in the late Message of President Davis which deserves more than casual notice. He calls attention to the fact that the Congress under the Provisional Government held four sessions, and the first Congress of the permanent Government has held [illegible] and now the second [illegible] nent Government is [illegible] at the time and place appointed by law:

All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation, made three years ago, by a people that presume to assert a title to govern States whose separate and independent sovereignty was recognized by treaty with France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations. Yet these very governments, in disregard of duty and treaty obligations which bind them to recognize, as independent, Virginia and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing, by moral influence, if not in aiding by unfair and partial action, the claim set up by the Executive of a foreign government, to exercise despotic sway over the States thus recognized, and treat the invasion of them by their former limited and special agent, as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawful authority.

Though apparently aimed at foreign powers, this paragraph has a point also for parties at home, as the words which we have italicised will show. The "separate and independent sovereignty of the States," and the "limited and special" nature of the Agency, is here admitted in terms which must satisfy the most ardent lover of State rights. In the teeth of such admissions, is it probable that President Davis will abuse the absolute power conferred upon him by the last Congress, and seek to erect here a permanent "despotism worse than that of Turkey?" We think not. Has he used the despotic powers which he now enjoys to the detriment of States and individuals? That is a question which the parties interested may answer for themselves. Congress will doubtless appreciate the discrepancy of a confessedly limited agent being invested unnecessarily with absolute powers, and will at an early day adjust the functions to the admitted nature of the office.—*Richmond Whig*.

HABEAS CORPUS—EXTRACT.

"NULLUS LIBER HOMO.—*No freeman ought to be* taken, imprisoned or deprived of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land."

To the unlettered barons whose practical wisdom approved these plain but most comprehensive words, and whose courage secured and defended them, the great Commoner, Earl of Chatham, in his speech in the House of Peers, on the 9th January, 1770, paid the following noble tribute: "It is to your ancestors, my lords, it is to the English barons that we are indebted for the laws and constitution we possess.— Their virtues were rude and uncultivated, but they were great and sincere. Their understandings were as little polished as their manners, but they had hearts to distinguish right from wrong; they had heads to distinguish truth from falsehood; they understood the rights of humanity, and they had the spirit to maintain them. My lords, I think that history has not done justice to their conduct, when they obtained from their sovereign that great acknowledgment of national rights, contained in *Magna Charta*, they did not confine it to themselves alone, but delivered it as a common blessing to the whole people. They did not say these are the rights of the great barons, or these are the rights of the great prelates. No, my lords, they said, in the simple Latin of the times, *nullus liber homo*, and provided as carefully for the meanest subject as for the greatest. These are uncouth words, and sound but poorly in the ears of scholars; neither are they addressed to the criticism of scholars, but to the hearts of free men. These three words, *nullus liber homo*, have a meaning which interests us all; they deserve to be remembered, they deserve to be inculcated in our minds, *they are worth all the classics*."

Eastern North Carolina.

We are without any definite news from the East since the reception of the news of the occupation of Washington, and we are ignorant of the present locality of our troops, but doubt not but we shall soon have good news from that section. We have various rumors from the direction of Newbern but prefer not to report them.

DAILY CAROLINA TIMES is the title of a new paper that has just made its appearance in Charlotte, under the editorial management of Mr. E. H. Britton, the former editor and proprietor of the *Bulletin*. The *Times* is a handsome and sprightly sheet, and we welcome it to our exchange list.

The members of Congress are hardly warm in their seats before propositions are made to fix a day for adjournment, and for various reasons we may expect a short session. Unless the body does something to add strength to the five dollar notes they will soon be worthless, for even now many persons will only take them at a discount of one-third.

Let there be a full attendance of the Conservatives at the meeting at the Court House to-night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

LOST.

ON MAY 3D, AT THE RALEIGH & GASTON DEpot at Weldon, N. C., a bunch of six keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Raleigh & Gaston Ticket office, Weldon, or the Post Office in Raleigh. May 6-3t*

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 3-tf